

WEEKLY MESSENGER.

J. M. SHACKELFORD, EDITORS.

S. V. ROWLAND.

RICHMOND, APRIL 23, 1852.

See advertisement of Wool Wanted, Messrs. BUTLER, COVINGTON & HENSLY, manufacturers near Elliston, in this county, which appears in another column.

We are under obligations to Hon. W. T. Ward, of Ky., and Hon. James Brooks, of New York, for late favors.

Read advertisement of Mr. SAMUEL WHEWELL. He has a new stock of Watches, Jewelry, &c.

See card of Messrs. WARD & TAYLOR, Booksellers and Stationers, Cincinnati, Ohio, which appears in this number of our paper.

These gentlemen have turned their attention particularly, in their business to the purchase and sale of all the valuable Agricultural and Horticultural works of the day, and they offer great inducements to such as want books in this branch of their business. They also have a general assortment of books and works of every grade and kind—call and see them.

See advertisement of BURNET'S HOUSE FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 14 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O., in another part of to-day's paper.

SANDIFER, over the store of Col. W. Holloway is executing some very excellent likenesses by the Daguerrean art. Any one desiring to have his or her "Phiz" taken, will do well to give him a call. His pictures are remarkable for distinctness of features, life-like appearance and delicacy of coloring.

We have lately visited Cincinnati, and made large and extensive additions to our job office, advertising founts, &c., and we are now able to execute all job-work in our line in as neat a manner as any office in the State.

We also intend in our next issue to enlarge our paper. We find this necessary from the increasing demand upon our columns by our advertising friends.

We are glad to see that our people generally are waking up to the importance of advertising, and we feel grateful to our friends for their liberal and increased patronage in this branch of our business.

New subscribers and new advertisements are still coming in, and we intend to make room for them by still enlarging our paper if necessary, so as not to diminish the reading matter of our paper.

There are still some persons in our town, who do not seem to appreciate the advantages of advertising, and are content to put the *corn* in one end of the bag and a *rock* in the other, simply because their fathers did so. If such do not meet with the success in business which they wish, they can blame no one but themselves. We advise all our friends to buy of those who advertise liberally.

CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY.—This is the most extensive establishment in the west, and we advise all our Cotempararies when needing additions to their offices, to call upon Mr. Charles T. Wells, the business man of the concern, whom we found to be a gentleman in every sense of the term, and kind and obliging.

WESTERN HORTICULTURAL REVIEW.—We have made arrangements to exchange with this valuable periodical, which is published monthly at Cincinnati, O., and edited by JOHN A. WARDER, M. D. The Doctor is a gentleman of fine talents, extensive research, and withal a practical Horticulturist. He has spared no pains or expense to establish the Review upon a permanent basis in order to meet the growing interests and wants of the people in the great Mississippi Valley.

We hope to see an increased interest in our county and region of country upon the subject of Horticulture, and hope that our people will patronise the paper before us. Price \$3, payable in advance. We will take great pleasure in forwarding a club of subscribers for the Review. Call and see the work at our office. We will publish prospectus next week.

It is announced that Col. Bissell has resigned his seat in Congress, and will immediately remove to Chicago, to attend to the business of the Central Railroad Company, whose attorney he is.

In the U. S. Senate, on Tuesday last, Mr. Hale, of N. H., presented a petition praying for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. This was also, at the instance of Mr. Mangum promptly laid on the table. The Senate does not seem inclined to favor the presentation of the miserable stuff with which the abolitionists are disposed to encumber

THE PRESIDENCY.

The question as to who shall be the nominee of the whig party for the Presidency is waxing quite warm; and it pains us to say that several of our contemporaries of the whig press have been acting quite indiscreetly in speaking harshly of some of the distinguished whigs whose names have been honorably mentioned for that position. It is quite a mistaken idea that to advance the pretensions of a favorite, it is necessary to disparage the claims of rival aspirants. If one elects to advocate the claims and forward the pretensions of this or that aspirant, let him confine his efforts to the advocacy of the pre-eminent qualifications of his favorite, without attempting to detract from the merits of other aspirants, whose friends have equal right to laud and eulogize their choice, and proclaim him as *the man* who should be the nominee of the party.

No man of our party is possessed of a prophetic vision with which he can look into the future and reveal the things that to the rest of the party are hidden in the womb of time; nor can any watchman upon the outer wall of the citadel of whigery descry in the political firmament any sign which tells infallibly who is to be our candidate. 'Tis wisdom then in our watchmen to be guarded and discreet that they give out no wach-word which will in any event create confusion and difficulty in our ranks. Let them all rather bide their time until our candidates are properly in the field and then rally under his standard to do yeoman's service for our principles and our country.

Whilst we have expressed a decided preference for our present exalted and virtuous chief magistrate, MILLARD FILLMORE, as the whig candidate for the Presidency, we are prepared to yield a cordial and energetic support to any true and loyal whig who may be nominated by the whig national convention, feeling fully assured that that body will not present the name of any man who is not true and loyal to the principles of our party, the compromise and our country. We verily believe with Mr. FILLMORE we can achieve a victory. He is a good and pure man, a wise and sagacious statesman, and has made us a better President than we have had since the days of Washington. Under his banner we should be proud to battle, confidently expecting to be successful.

If the convention shall think it prudent and right to nominate DANIEL WEBSTER, we will cheerfully enter the campaign, resolved to battle faithfully, energetically and cordially, beckoned on in our labors by a recollection of his eminent services to the country, his noble defence of our national constitution, and his proud devotion to our principles, and allured forward to the conflict by a high admiration for his God-like intellect, which has emitted more bright rays of genius than have emanated from any other mind to illumine any age. And if the convention shall resolve to fling our banner to the breeze with the name of WINFIELD SCOTT emblazoned upon its ample folds, we will rally to his standard, and with confidence look to a certain triumph of our principles, under so gallant a leader, in whom are happily blended the virtues and attributes of an enlightened civilian and able general. Upon his career from Lundy's Lane to the city of Mexico he shone a more resplendent halo of victory than ever attended the march of any great general who has had the honor to marshal victorious squadrons to battle. His name is the synonyme of honor and the prestige of victory, and under him, in any contest, to triumph is certain.

Be the nominee of our party Fillmore or Scott, Webster or Crittenden, or any good whig and true friend of the union, we will give him a cordial support. For principles we battle first; men are but secondary in the contest; and so we have a good man who sincerely holds to the doctrines of our party, and loves the union—the union as it is—who knows no North, no South, no East, no West, only the union, we will not repine if our choice is not selected, but will labor faithfully to build up our party, secure the success of our principles, and the election of our standard-bearer, believing that the honor and interests of our country will be promoted, and our free institutions rendered more permanent thereby, as the tide of agrarian sentiment that seems to be swelling in the land will be made to retire before an enlightened policy and a wise administration of our national government.

CONSUL TO MANCHESTER.—President Fillmore, it is said, is about to appoint a Consul to Manchester, England, the Chamber of Commerce of that city, having expressed their desire to be favored with such an appointment.

Hon. A. Stephens, member of Congress from Georgia, addressed a Union meeting in Taliaferro county, Ga., on the 3d inst., in opposition to sending delegates to the Baltimore convention. Resolutions were adopted to adhere to the Union organization.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the communication of "X" in another part of this paper. Our columns are open to the discussion of the subject treated of by "X", and we hope to hear from him frequently.

Some weeks since we published several articles upon the same subject from a valued correspondent, who has promised to favor us again. We hope "G" will let us hear from him again very soon. His articles were well received by our readers, and they and we are anxious that he shall continue them.

LIFE OF A GENTLEMAN.—He gets up leisurely, breakfast quickly, reads the paper regularly, dresses fashionably, eats a tart gravely, talks insipidly, dines considerably, drinks superfluously, kills time differently, sups elegantly, goes to bed stupidly, and lives uselessly.

Hon. W. T. Ward, the member of Congress from the fourth district of this State, delivered a speech in the House of Representatives, in which he strongly defended Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, and strongly urged his nomination by the whig national convention for the Presidency. His speech is replete with noble sentiment and laudable devotion to the whig party and the Union. Did our space in the next issue of our paper permit, we would give it a place, as we would be glad to do with all the good speeches of the Kentucky members in Congress, and may yet do so.

With some of the positions of Maj. Ward we do not agree, but with one we heartily coincide, that Kentucky will go for Gen. Scott. Kentucky will nobly rally to the standard of the whig candidate, and cast her electoral vote for him without doubt. The little success of the democrats last summer when we had a three handed race for Governor, has quite elated that party, but when the returns of the November election are known, their feathers will fall amazingly. Kentucky is whig—whig to the core, and she will prove herself so when the time for action comes. The convention of the 23d of February last, selected a very able and efficient electoral ticket, as also appointed in each county in the State a good and true whig as county elector, and our word for it, when the campaign opens, and these electors get to stumping it, elucidating and enforcing the principles of our party, and exposing the subterfuges and rouses of the democratic party, the people will see that the interests and honor of the country demand that a whig shall be elected President, and they will rally as they did in '40, '44 and '48, and roll up for our candidates a hand-some majority.

News has just been received that the government of Nicaragua has received Mr. Kerr, of Maryland, our charge d'affairs to Central America, and we may now expect a speedy settlement of all the matters pending between the U. States, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua.

HONG KONG DESTROYED.—The latest California papers contain advices from China, announcing that on the 26th of December nearly the whole city of Hong Kong was destroyed by fire, and many lives lost, including those of two English officers. All the newspaper offices the Chinese Bazaar, public market, and the finest edifices and public buildings in the city were in ashes.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—The amount of wheat and flour in store on Lake Michigan, according to a correspondent of the Milwaukee Sentinel, is less than in any spring since 1845; and is less than one-third of the quantity in store at the same places on the opening of navigation in 1849. In that year the amount of wheat alone, to say nothing of other grains, exceeded two million bushels; an amount greater by one-half than that of all the grains combined this year.

Mrs. Swissheim, who publishes a "Woman's rights" paper in Pittsburgh, speaking of Kossuth, says: "Be he an angel or a devil, saint or sinner, the press of this country has manufactured him into a terrible bore; and, if its conductors would just go to Hungary, they will all their papers for the last six weeks along with them, made up into wads, and fire them at the Austrian soldiers, they might easily kill the army."

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Legislature of New Jersey has passed a bill appropriating \$1,000 a year, for two years, to aid colored persons in that State as may desire to remove to Liberia, under the direction of the New Jersey Colonization Society.

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To the annexed communication we cheerfully give a place. Who the admirer of the Protector is, we are unable to say, as the article which elicited the communication of "C." was extracted from some one of our exchanges, and was not published with any view to indicate our position upon the question of the Maine Liquor law. We are advocates for Temperance, and would with great pleasure hail the announcement that "king Alcahol" has been expelled the United States, and that whisky drinking is classed "among the things that were;" that the pure white banner of Temperance floats in triumph over the whole land, and that there is not a single American who uses intoxicating drinks as a beverage. We trust this explanation will entirely satisfy our kind friend "C." who seems solicitous that we shall not countenance this most ruinous and degrading vice to which many, very many of our people are addicted, and against which all the virtuous of the land should set their

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a called meeting of the Neotropical Society of Bethany College, held in the Society Hall, April 6th, 1852, the Cor. Sec. having read a communication announcing the death of Edgar Crews, A. B., of Fayette, Howard County, Mo., the following preamble and resolutions were, on presentation, unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in his infinite wisdom to remove from this life Edgar Crews, formerly a regular member of this association, therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of the Neotropical Society have heard with profound regret of the melancholy event which has deprived our society of a valued member and many of our number of a beloved friend.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathise with the relatives and friends of the deceased in the irreparable loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That in the subject of this memorial we have ever recognized the highminded gentleman and Christian; and, as our best token of respect, shall ever cherish his memory as such, imitate his virtues and strive to emulate the noble traits of character we knew him to possess.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the parents of the deceased, and that the *Millennial Harbinger*, *Stylus*, and *Weekly* (Richmond, Ky.) *Messenger*, be respectively furnished with copies for publication.

W. S. GILTNER, Pres.

M. G. MCHENRY, Rec. Sec.

T. F. CAMPBELL, Cor. Sec.

MISSOURI WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—The following account of the proceedings of the Missouri Whig State Convention are reported in a telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis under date of April 20, 1852:

The Whig State Convention met yesterday at Jefferson City, and organized temporarily by calling James O. Broadhead to the Chair.

A committee was appointed to report officers for the Convention. After a brief interval, they reported Edward Draper, President, and sundry Secretaries and Vice Presidents.

On motion, a committee was appointed to prepare business for the action of the convention.

A resolution was adopted to appoint sub-electors and delegates to the National Convention.

Col. Young reported a series of resolutions for the action of the Convention, which were laid upon the table.

Col. A. W. Doniphan, was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and James Winston for Lieutenant Governor.

The Convention then recommended Millard Fillmore and John J. Crittenden, for President and Vice President, subject to the decision of the National Convention.

INDIANS STARVED TO DEATH.—A report, for the truth of which we do not vouch, has come down from Lac qui Parle, that over 40 Indians, men, women and children, were found frozen to death, having eaten their dogs, moccasins, skins, tents, and every thing that could afford the least sustenance. It was learned last summer, that the absence of these poor creatures from their huts and their corn crops, to attend the treasuries, in addition to their loss of crops by the floods, would result disastrously to them. We forbear to mention all the horrible details we have heard of their sufferings, as being too shocking to narrate; and cannot but hope that the reports are exaggerated; and that by the early ratification of the treaties, their wants may be supplied. The lower bands are suffering much less, having opportunity to beg of white settlers, who have moved in since the treaties, by hundreds and are scattered all along the valley of the Minnesota (St. Peter's river) even as high up as the Blue Earth river.—*Minnesota Pioneer*.

THE NEGRO RACE.—Bayard Taylor, writing from Nubia, in Upper Egypt, says: "Those friends of the African race, who point to Egypt as a proof of what that race has accomplished, are wholly mistaken. The only Negro features represented in Egyptian sculpture are those of slaves and captives taken in the Ethiopian wars of the Pharaohs. The temples and pyramids throughout Nubia, as far as the Dar-Fur and Abyssinia, all bear the hieroglyphs of these monarchs, and there is no evidence in all the valley of the Nile that the Negro race ever attained a higher degree of civilization than is at present exhibited in Congo and Ashantee. I mention this, not from any feeling hostile to that race, but simply to controvert an opinion very prevalent in some parts of the United States."

COL. WEBB'S OPINION OF GEN. SCOTT.—The *Courier* and *Enquirer*, yields the following merited compliment to "the first soldier of the age." Mr. Stanly says that General Scott was in favor of the "Compromise measures." We have no doubt of that fact, the Whigs of the North have no doubt of that fact; and yet they will heartily support him if he is nominated, and give him such a vote as has not been given for a Whig candidate since the campaign of 1840. The Whigs of the North do not wish the Compromise measures to be dragged into the canvass. They do not ask for a candidate who is opposed to them. The strength of Gen. Scott upon these points, is in the fact that although he was in favor of the Compromise himself, he does not therefore repudiate and insult those who differ from him on these questions. He is not for narrowing the Whig platform and crowding every good Whig off of it, who does not discern clearly the wisdom and beneficence of the Compromise measures. It is the liberality of his opinion it is the broad nationality of his character and his life that cause men to cleave to him, and which commands from them confidence and respect."

MR. STANLY'S LETTER.—GEN. SCOTT.—The Boston *Atlas* thus refers to the letter of the Hon. Edward Stanly, and the position and popularity of General Scott. It says:

Mr. Stanly puts his case strongly, and his logic is unanswerable. His letter will do much good, both North and South, as it will tend to place the Presidential question in a proper form before the Whigs of the whole country. Now, then, one word in conclusion. Mr. Stanly says that General Scott was in favor of the "Compromise measures." We have no doubt of that fact, the Whigs of the North have no doubt of that fact; and yet they will heartily support him if he is nominated, and give him such a vote as has not been given for a Whig candidate since the campaign of 1840. The Whigs of the North do not wish the Compromise measures to be dragged into the canvass. They do not ask for a candidate who is opposed to them. The strength of Gen. Scott upon these points, is in the fact that although he was in favor of the Compromise himself, he does not therefore repudiate and insult those who differ from him on these questions. He is not for narrowing the Whig platform and crowding every good Whig off of it, who does not discern clearly the wisdom and beneficence of the Compromise measures. It is the liberality of his opinion it is the broad nationality of his character and his life that cause men to cleave to him, and which commands from them confidence and respect."

WINFIELD.—The *Washington Republic* says:

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The supreme Court on Tuesday decided the case of the Clamorgan grant, under which half a million of acres of land were claimed in the State of Arkansas. The decision is in favor of the Government, and against the validity of the claim. The large tract of country covered by it, therefore, falls into the mass of the public lands, and is subject to sales and settlement:—*Washington Republic*.

LATER FROM BUENOS AIRES.—On the 2d of March have been received in Boston. We learn, by a hasty glance, a few particulars of public affairs—

Mr. Mangum's Speech in favor of Gen. Scott—*Its excellent spirit and the happy effect it produced—Post Office and Custom House at Louisville—Reason why the work does not progress—Meeting of Texas Creditors—Kossuth, &c., &c.*

Immediately following the battle of the 3d of February, at Buenos Ayres, a proclamation was issued by Urquiza, dated the 4th of February at "Head Quarters, Palermo," and signed by him, as Governor of Entre Rios and General in-Chief of the allied forces, appointing as Governor pro tem. of Buenos Ayres, Dr. Vincent Lopez, who accepted and immediately made requisition on Urquiza for means or forces to suppress the disorders of the populace at Buenos Ayres.

Among the rigid orders for the occasion was the following: "Any person found plundering, shall be executed within one-quarter of an hour, and on the spot where taken." It is stated that directly after the

ADDITIONAL CALIFORNIA NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 17.
An indignation meeting was held at Sacramento to consider the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives relative to contracts for labor with the Chinese. The bill is denounced as an outrage, and intended to introduce a system of quasi slavery and infringe the right of American labor. The bill passed the House after violent opposition—yeas 30, nays 20. It is thought it will not pass the Senate, or if it does the Governor will veto it.

Van Buren has introduced resolutions in the Senate approving the compromise measures.

The schooner *Exact*, from Oregon, is reported lost, with all her crew.

The market generally is unchanged. The Vigilance Committee met at San Francisco on the 19th; 315 men were present.—Their proceeding were secret.

Valparaiso.—A vessel from Baltimore landed 1,000 bbls flour at \$8 per bbl, without paying duty.

The U. S. frigate *St. Lawrence*, Raritan, and sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* were secret.

It is said Gen. Flores is aided by the Peruvians and English in the movements against Ecuador.

On the 23d March, the city of Guayaquil was declared in a state of siege, owing to the expected attack, and no vessels were allowed to approach after sundown.

The English steamer *Lima* arrived there after sundown and was fired into from the battery, but without damage.

The prisoners of Galapagos Island, the penal settlement of Ecuador, seized an American whale ship lying there, the Geo. Howard, of New Bedford, and, after killing the Governor of the island and putting the captain and crew of the ship ashore, they sailed for Tumboy.

They subsequently fell in with a small schooner of Flores' expedition and cut the throats of 23 of those on board, in hopes of thus making peace with the Ecuadorian Government. They were subsequently captured by a Swedish brig and taken into Guayaquil and are being tried.

PANAMA ITEMS.—A large lot of carpet-bags and trunks belonging to parties who have crossed the Isthmus have been sold by H. C. Evers, to defray the expenses of transportation.

The steamship *Republic*, having been thoroughly repaired, has resumed her route between Panama and San Francisco, under the command of Lieut. Hudson, U. S. N.

The old walls of Panama are being torn down to make room for new improvements.

A hospital has been established at Panama for the relief of the destitute sick.

The Rev. Mr. Bigham, a Methodist Preacher, has established a mission at Panama.

FORMATION OF A NEW REPUBLIC.—Advices from the Society Island (received via California and Honolulu) announce that the natives of Riaia have changed their form of Government to republican; it has hitherto been under the rule of Queen Pomare, and she had appointed one of her sons to be Vice-Regent or Governor of Riaia. Before the arrival of Pomare's son, the natives of that island, and of several of, and neighboring islands, held a council, and elected a ruler for a term of two years and declared the several islands in confederacy to constitute a "Republica." The Chief Magistrate elected is a half white, and is represented as a very capable man. The "Republican" party, the natives term it, is very strong, and little doubt exists but that the range of Government will be permanent, as the French officials at Tahiti are indifferent in the matter, and Queen Pomare's power is too weak to compel the islanders to return to her rule; and intelligent foreigners say that it is quite likely that the new form of Government will extend to other neighboring islands and groups.

PINE OIL GAS.—A company has been formed in New York to manufacture pine oil gas, an article recently patented in England. It is said a gallon of it costs 12 cents, and will be sufficient for the supply of twenty burners for one hour. Thirty lights burning five hours a night will cost \$1 12¢; while the city gas, for the same number of burners, would cost \$2 25, making a difference in one year of \$4 10, in favor of the new invention. The apparatus is said to be very simple and occupies but a small space.

Gen. S. Houston, in the speech he made in Huntsville, Alabama, last week stated a fact which we believe is not generally known, viz: That the State of Texas, years ago, passed an act, giving to the next of kin of each soldier who fell in the Fanning massacre, sixteen hundred acres of land, to be located on any of the unappropriated public lands belonging to that State. He requested those present to give as much publicity to the fact as possible.

FLAX COTTON.—Advices from Europe state that the Chevalier Clauseau succeeded in disposing of his patent for preparing flax cotton, for about \$1,000,000, besides a royalty in all manufactured. He obtained \$50,000 for his patent in France, £50,000 in England, £40,000 in Ireland, £25,000 in Scotland, and £20,000 each in both England and Holland.

The reports from the Australian gold mines are still very encouraging and wonderful. Melbourne agricultural laborers refuse to engage at a yearly salary of £65. They will not hire themselves for a longer period than one week, at 35 shillings per week. The Government commissioners had made the report on the extent and capabilities of the mines, and they record their unanimous opinion that the mines could offer highly remunerative employment to at least 100,000 persons, or nearly four times the number at present engaged in the works.—*Low. Jour.*

WATHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.—SAMUEL WHERRITT is just in the receipt of a handsome assortment of *Watches, Jewelry & Silver Ware*. In which may be found something beautiful to ornament ladies and gentlemen. He has every article in his line, and he offers them at moderate prices. He solicits calls.

WATHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.—S. W. MADISON CIRCUIT, Set: March Term, '52. Sarah Stewart's Ex. Compt. { In Chancery. Sarah Stewart's Hs. and Creditors Defts. {

This case has been referred to the undersigned, Master Commissioner in Chancery of the Madison Circuit Court, and notice is hereby given to the creditors of Sarah Stewart, to have and to produce and prove their claims before me on or before the second Monday in June next, or their claims will be barred.

R. RUNYON, M. Com. April 53—15-1d.

WARD & TAYLOR, No. 10, EAST FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI. Dealers in Works of AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE, FRENCH AND ENGLISH MISCELLANY. Agents for Saxon's valuable publications for the farm and garden. April 23—25-1d.

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SYLVESTER TAYLOR.

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